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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/522,598	01/26/2005	Changseok Lee	GK-US055009	3428
7590 03/06/2008 Shinju Global IP Counselors Suite 700 1233 Twentieth Street N W Washington, DC 20036			EXAMINER NGUYEN, TUAN HOANG	
			ART UNIT 2618	PAPER NUMBER
			MAIL DATE 03/06/2008	DELIVERY MODE PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

mn

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/522,598	Applicant(s) LEE, CHANGSEOK	
	Examiner Tuan H. Nguyen	Art Unit 2618	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 December 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 5-15, 17 and 19-39 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-4, 16 and 18 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 5-15, 17, and 19-39 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed on 12/10/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In response to Applicant's remark on page 17, Applicant argues that Smethers (US PUB. 2005/0153745) reference cited by the Examiner does not teach "the information is selected by the user before the information is pushed to the mobile communication terminal". Examiner respectfully disagrees with the Applicant's argument. After carefully review the claims limitations. The Examiner asserts that the Applicant did not claimed "the information is selected by the user before the information is pushed to the mobile communication terminal". Further, applicant's argument that the arrangement is *not* disclosed or suggested by the Smethers, Goto, Carlson et al., Ranganathan et al., Forsyth, Daniel, Hwang, or any other prior art of record, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the references cited by the Examiner teaching controlled transmission power in a Multiple Input and Multiple Output and including features

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recited in claims 5-15, 17, and 19-39. Therefore, it would be obviousness to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Therefore, the teaching of the prior art references still read on.

Base on the above rational, it is believed that the claimed limitations are met by the references submitted and therefore, the rejection maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 5-7 and 38-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smethers (US PUB. 2005/0153745) in view of Goto (US PAT. 6,850,781) and further in view of Carlson et al. (US PUB. 2002/0080195 hereinafter "Carlson").

Consider claim 5, Smethers teaches a method of controlling and operating resources of an idle screen for a mobile communication terminal in a system for providing content information to the mobile communication terminal, comprising: allowing a user to join a service to receive content information through the mobile communication terminal, and to set or select the content information (figs. 4A-4F page 4 [0035]); allowing a service server to operate cooperatively with a content information

provider, to classify multimedia information received from the content information provider based on the content information within the service server, and to allocate a channel and a stack (page 2 [0024]); allowing idle screen information corresponding to the content information set or selected by the user to be pushed from the service server, and the pushed information to be displayed on an idle screen, the display of the content information being based on a given template configuration (page 4 [0038]); allowing the user to pull detailed content information from pushed content information on the idle screen displayed on an initial screen, and to receive the pulled contents information (page 4 [0038] and [0039]); allowing the received content information to be read from a memory and a storage unit of the mobile communication terminal (page 3 [0031]), and the content information to be displayed according to a predetermined screen configuration of the mobile communication terminal (fig. 1 page 2 [0023]).

Smethers does not explicitly show that configuring the idle screen to include screens divided into a first region and a second region; displaying the first region as divided screens, and each of the divided screens gas having a display mode in which corresponding content information is displayed in the form of multimedia.

In the same field of endeavor, Goto teaches configuring the idle screen to include screens divided into a first region and a second region (col. 1 lines 9-19); displaying the first region as divided screens, and each of the divided screens gas having a display mode in which corresponding content information is displayed in the form of multimedia (col. 2 lines 27-38).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use, configuring the idle screen to include screens divided into a first region and a second region; displaying the first region as divided screens, and each of the divided screens gas having a display mode in which corresponding content information is displayed in the form of multimedia, as taught by Goto, in order to provide an information display method of a mobile communication terminal having a superior information notification function, while necessary information can be notified even under a full-screen display mode.

Smethers and Goto, in combination, fail to teach providing the second region with a menu corresponding to the content information displayed in the first region.

However, Carlson teaches providing the second region with a menu corresponding to the content information displayed in the first region (fig. 2B page 3 [0041]).

Therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the disclosing of Carlson into view of Smethers and Goto, in order to provide a multi-level menu and navigation system that corresponds to a spatial metaphor for accessing digital content data.

Consider claim 38, Goto further teaches the second region includes a quick launch capable of executing resources within a portable mobile communication device or an virtual machine (VM) application and having access to an wireless Internet web site provided in the form of an icon (col. 2 lines 27-38 and col. 4 lines 6-16).

Consider claim 6, Smethers teaches a method of controlling and operating resources of an idle screen for a mobile communication terminal in a system for providing content information to the mobile communication terminal, comprising: allowing a user to join a service to receive content information through the mobile communication terminal, and to set or select the content information (see figs. 4A-4F page 4 [0035]); allowing a service server to operate cooperatively with a content information provider, to classify multimedia information received from the content information provider based on the content information within the service server, and to allocate a channel and a stack (page 2 [0024]); allowing idle screen information corresponding to the content information set or selected by the user to be pushed from the service server, and the pushed information to be displayed on an idle screen, the display of the content information being based on a given template configuration (page 4 [0038]); allowing the user to pull detailed content information from pushed content information on the idle screen displayed on an initial screen, and to receive the pulled contents information (page 4 [0038] and [0039]); allowing the received content information to be read from a memory and a storage unit of the mobile communication terminal, and the content information to be displayed according to a predetermined screen configuration of the mobile communication terminal (see fig. 1 page 2 [0023] and page 3 [0031]).

Smethers does not explicitly show that configuring the idle screen to include screens divided into a first region and a second region; configuring the first region to

include a display mode in which the content information is displayed as a sliding text or image in a list of a table form.

In the same field of endeavor, Goto teaches configuring the idle screen to include screens divided into a first region and a second region (col. 1 lines 9-19); configuring the first region to include a display mode in which the content information is displayed as a sliding text or image in a list of a table form (col. 4 lines 6-16).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use, configuring the idle screen to include screens divided into a first region and a second region; configuring the first region to include a display mode in which the content information is displayed as a sliding text or image in a list of a table form, as taught by Goto, in order to provide an information display method of a mobile communication terminal having a superior information notification function, while necessary information can be notified even under a full-screen display mode.

Smethers and Goto, in combination, fail to teach configuring the second region to include a menu corresponding to the content information displayed on the first region.

However, Carlson teaches configuring the second region to include a menu corresponding to the content information displayed on the first region (fig. 2B page 3 [0041]).

Therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the disclosing of Carlson into view of Smethers and Goto, in order to provide a multi-level menu and navigation system that corresponds to a spatial metaphor for accessing digital content data.

Consider claim 39, Goto further teaches the content information is displayed as a sliding text (col. 4 lines 6-16).

Consider claim 7, Smethers teaches a method of controlling and operating resources of an idle screen for a mobile communication terminal in a system for providing content information to the mobile communication terminal comprising: allowing a user to join a service to receive content information through the mobile communication terminal, and to set or select the content information (figs. 4A-4F page 4 [0035]); allowing a service server to operate cooperatively with a content information provider, to classify multimedia information received from the content information provider based on the content information within the service server, and to allocate a channel and a stack (page 2 [0024]); allowing idle screen information corresponding to the content information set or selected by the user to be pushed from the service server, and the pushed information to be displayed on an idle screen, the display of the content information being based on a given template configuration (page 4 [0038]); allowing the user to pull detailed content information from pushed content information on the idle screen displayed on an initial screen, and to receive the pulled contents information (page 4 [0038] and [0039]); allowing the received content information to be read from a memory and a storage unit of the mobile communication terminal, and the content information to be displayed according to a predetermined screen configuration of the mobile communication terminal (page 1 [0023] and page 3 [0031]).

Smethers does not explicitly show that configuration the idle screen to include screens divided into a first region and a second region; configuring the first region to include a display mode in which a sliding text or image is displayed; configuring the second region to be displayed as divided screens, and each of the divided screens has having a display mode in which corresponding content information is displayed in the form of multimedia.

In the same field of endeavor, Goto teaches configuration the idle screen to include screens divided into a first region and a second region (col. 1 lines 9-19); configuring the first region to include a display mode in which a sliding text or image is displayed (col. 4 lines 6-16); configuring the second region to be displayed as divided screens, and each of the divided screens has having a display mode in which corresponding content information is displayed in the form of multimedia (col. 2 lines 27-38).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use, configuration the idle screen to include screens divided into a first region and a second region; configuring the first region to include a display mode in which a sliding text or image is displayed; configuring the second region to be displayed as divided screens, and each of the divided screens has having a display mode in which corresponding content information is displayed in the form of multimedia, as taught by Goto, in order to provide an information display method of a mobile communication terminal having a superior information notification function, while necessary information can be notified even under a full-screen display mode.

Smethers and Goto, in combination, fail to teach configuring the third region to include a menu corresponding to the content information displayed in the first region and the second region.

However, Carlson teaches configuring the third region to include a menu corresponding to the content information displayed in the first region and the second region (fig. 2B page 3 [0041]).

Therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the disclosing of Carlson into view of Smethers and Goto, in order to provide a multi-level menu and navigation system that corresponds to a spatial metaphor for accessing digital content data.

4. Claims 8-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smethers in view of Ranganathan et al. (US PAT. 6,912,664 hereinafter "Ranganathan") and further in view of Carlson.

Consider claim 8, Smethers teaches a method as of controlling and operating resources of an idle screen for a mobile communication terminal in a system for providing content information to the mobile communication terminal, comprising: allowing a user to join a service to receive content information through the mobile communication terminal and to set or select the content information (figs. 4A-4F page 4 [0035]); allowing a service server to operate cooperatively with a content information provider, to classify multimedia information received from the content information provider based on the content information within the service server, and to allocate a

channel and a stack (page 2 [0024]); allowing idle screen information corresponding to the content information set or selected by the user to be pushed from the service server, and the pushed information to be displayed on an idle screen, the display of the content information being based on a given template configuration (page 4 [0038]); allowing the user to pull detailed content information from pushed content information on the idle screen displayed on an initial screen, and to receive the pulled contents information (page 4 [0038] and [0039]); allowing the received content information to be read from a memory and a storage unit of the mobile communication terminal, and the content information to be displayed according to a predetermined screen configuration of the mobile communication terminal (page 1 [0023] and page 3 [0031]).

Smethers does not explicitly show that configuring the idle screen to include screens divided into a first region, a second region, a third region, and a fourth region; configuring the first region to include a display mode in which a sliding text or image is displayed; configuring the second region to include a channel switch display mode in which respective contents information is channeled; configuring the third region [[is]]to be displayed as divided screens, and each of the divided screens has having a display mode in which corresponding contents information is displayed in multimedia form.

In the same field of endeavor, Ranganathan teaches configuring the idle screen to include screens divided into a first region, a second region, a third region, and a fourth region (col. 10 line 64 through col. 11 line 24); configuring the first region to include a display mode in which a sliding text or image is displayed (col. 1 lines 34-52); configuring the second region to include a channel switch display mode in which

respective contents information is channeled (col. 10 lines 3-14); configuring the third region ~~[[is]]~~to be displayed as divided screens, and each of the divided screens has having a display mode in which corresponding contents information is displayed in multimedia form (col. 10 lines 3-14).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use, configuring the idle screen to include screens divided into a first region, a second region, a third region, and a fourth region; configuring the first region to include a display mode in which a sliding text or image is displayed; configuring the second region to include a channel switch display mode in which respective contents information is channeled; configuring the third region ~~[[is]]~~to be displayed as divided screens, and each of the divided screens has having a display mode in which corresponding contents information is displayed in multimedia form, as taught by Ranganathan, in order to provide a practicable and compelling energy conservation and, along the way, to provide extended battery life or reduced consumption of electricity.

Smethers and Ranganathan, in combination, fail to teach configuring the fourth region to include a menu corresponding to the content information displayed in the first region, the second region, and the third region.

However, Carlson teaches configuring the fourth region to include a menu corresponding to the content information displayed in the first region, the second region, and the third region (fig. 2B page 3 [0041]).

Therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the disclosing of Carlson into view of Smethers and Ranganathan, in order to provide a multi-level menu and navigation system that corresponds to a spatial metaphor for accessing digital content data.

Consider claim 9, Ranganathan further teaches the divided screens in multimedia form of the third region display a title having the content information built in (col. 11 lines 47-55).

5. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smethers in view of Ranganathan and Carlson, and further in view of Daniel (U.S. PAT. 7,039,423 hereinafter "Daniel").

Consider claim 10, Smethers, Ranganathan and Carlson, in combination, fail to teach the screens of the first region and the third region display channeled contents information, and the channels are divided and displayed.

However, Daniel teaches the screens of the first region and the third region display channeled contents information, and the channels are divided and displayed (col. 4 lines 28-53).

Therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the disclosing of Daniel into view of Smethers, Ranganathan and Carlson, in order to provide the streaming of mostly different content at least some interactive display messages on personal cellular telecommunications devices for the

benefit of subscribers for no more than their occasional glancing at their personal cellular telecommunications devices' display screens.

6. Claims 11-13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smethers in view of Ranganathan and Carlson, and further in view of Forsyth (US PUB. 2004/0077340).

Consider claim 11, Smethers, Ranganathan and Carlson, in combination, fail to teach the screens of the first region and the third region are of text information, text information and image information, table information, chart or graphic information, and motion picture information containing audio information or audio information.

However, Forsyth teaches the screens of the first region and the third region are of text information, text information and image information, table information, chart or graphic information, and motion picture information containing audio information or audio information (page 2 [0016]).

Therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the disclosing of Forsyth into view of Smethers, Ranganathan and Carlson, in order to provide information pushed to the device in the ways that the information shown on the idle screen is always reasonably up to date and the user does not need to wait for a download whenever he or she wishes to view reasonably current information.

Consider claim 12, Forsyth further teaches each of the icon forms is configured to be added, omitted, and changed in order, and to be selectively displayed according to the input of a given key and a given status of a terminal (page 1 [0007]).

Consider claim 13, Forsyth further teaches the screens in multimedia form of the third region are provided in the form of an icon (page 1 [0007]), and detailed information is displayed on the whole screen, the whole display window, the whole of each of the regions or some of each of the regions in the idle screen corresponding to each content information by clicking on the divided content information icon (page 1 [0007]).

Consider claim 15, Forsyth further teaches the screen of the first region are formed in the icon form (page 1 [0007]), and content information corresponding to a multimedia icon is displayed in detail on the whole screen, the whole display window, the whole of each of the regions or some of each of the regions by selecting the icon form or inputting a key for confirming selection (page 1 [0007]).

7. Claims 14 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smethers in view of Ranganathan, Forsyth, and Carlson and further in view of Hwang Sun-Yang (PCT International Publication Number WO 02/14976 hereinafter "Hwang").

Consider claim 14, Smethers, Ranganathan, Forsyth, and Carlson in combination fail to teach the icon form displays multimedia information that replaces information to

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be represented, or multimedia information of a look-ahead form, which is reduced from information to be represented.

However, Hwang teaches the icon form displays multimedia information that replaces information to be represented, or multimedia information of a look-ahead form, which is reduced from information to be represented (page 16 lines 7-12).

Therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the disclosing of Hwang into view of Smethers, Ranganathan, Forsyth, and Carlson, in order to display a personal information setting carriers out by a mobile communication terminal device or a personal computer of the user, that is able to connect to the internet.

Consider claim 17, Hwang further teaches multimedia information is displayed that replaces information to be represented, or multimedia information of a look-ahead form, which is reduced from information to be represented (page 16 lines 7-12).

8. Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smethers in view of Ranganathan and Carlson, and further in view of Hwang.

Consider claim 34, Smethers, Ranganathan, and Carlson in combination, fail to teach multimedia information is displayed that replaces information to be represented, or multimedia information of a look-ahead form, which is reduced from information to be represented.

However, Hwang teaches multimedia information is displayed that replaces information to be represented, or multimedia information of a look-ahead form, which is reduced from information to be represented (page 16 lines 7-12).

Therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the disclosing of Hwang into view of Smethers. Ranganathan, and Carlson, in order to display a personal information setting carriers out by a mobile communication terminal device or a personal computer of the user, that is able to connect to the internet.

9. Claims 19-20 and 24-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smethers in view of Goto and Carlson, and further in view of Forsyth.

Consider claims 19 and 20, Smethers, Goto, and Carlson in combination, fail to teach the divided screens in multimedia form of the second region display a title having the content information built in.

However, Forsyth teaches the divided screens in multimedia form of the second region display a title having the content information built in (page 1 [0006]).

Therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the disclosing of Forsyth into view of Smethers, Goto, and Carlson, in order to provide information pushed to the device in the ways that the information shown on the idle screen is always reasonably up to date and the user does not need to wait for a download whenever he or she wishes to view reasonably current information.

Consider claims 24-26, Forsyth further teaches the screens of the first region and the second region, are of text information, text information and image information, table information, chart or graphic information, and motion picture information containing audio information or audio information (page 2 [0016]).

Consider claims 27-29, Forsyth further teaches each of the icon forms is configured to be added, omitted, and changed in order, and to be selectively displayed according to the input of a given key and a given status of a terminal (page 1 [0007]).

Consider claims 30-31, Forsyth further teaches the screens in multimedia form of the second region of claim 7 are provided in the form of an icon (page 1 [0007]), and detailed information is displayed on the whole screen, the whole display window, the whole of each of the regions or some of each of the regions in the idle screen corresponding to each content information by clicking on the divided content information icon (page 1 [0007]).

Consider claims 32-33, Forsyth further teaches the screens of the first region are formed in the icon form (page 1 [0007]), and content information corresponding to a multimedia icon is displayed in detail on the whole screen, the whole display window, the whole of each of the regions or some of each of the regions by selecting the icon form or inputting a key for confirming selection (page 1 [0007]).

10. Claims 21-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smethers in view of Goto and Carlson, and further in view of Daniel.

Consider claims 21-23, Smethers, Goto, and Carlson in combination, fail to teach the screens of the first region and the second region, display channeled contents information, and the channels are divided and displayed.

However, Daniel teaches the screens of the first region and the second region, display channeled contents information, and the channels are divided and displayed (col. 4 lines 28-53).

Therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the disclosing of Daniel into view of Smethers, Goto, and Carlson, in order to provide the streaming of mostly different content at least some interactive display messages on personal cellular telecommunications devices for the benefit of subscribers for no more than their occasional glancing at their personal cellular telecommunications devices' display screens.

11. Claims 35-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smethers in view of Goto and Carlson, and further in view of Hwang.

Consider claims 35-37, Smethers, Goto, and Carlson, in combination, fail to teach multimedia information is displayed that replaces information to be represented, or multimedia information of a look-ahead form, which is reduced from information to be represented.

However, Hwang teaches multimedia information is displayed that replaces information to be represented, or multimedia information of a look-ahead form, which is reduced from information to be represented (page 16 lines 7-12).

Therefore, it is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the disclosing of Hwang into view of Smethers, Goto, and Carlson, in order to display a personal information setting carriers out by a mobile communication terminal device or a personal computer of the user, that is able to connect to the internet.

Conclusion

12. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

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13. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Mail Stop_____ (Explanation, e.g., Amendment or After-final, etc.)

Commissioner for Patents

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Facsimile responses should be faxed to:

(571) 273-8300

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to:

Customer Service Window

Randolph Building

401 Dulany Street

Alexandria, VA 22313

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tuan H. Nguyen whose telephone number is (571)272-8329. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00Am - 5:00Pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Maung Nay A. can be reached on (571)272-7882882. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

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Information Consider the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Tuan Nguyen
Examiner
Art Unit 2618


NAY MAUNG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER